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**Pre-Indo-European Mother tongue – "Nashinski"
(*Nostratic*)**

The intention of this paper is to provide simple and easy to understand review of different aspects and periods from the Macedonian (i.e. Nashinski) language history and its continuity until today. It avoids substantial and detailed explanations that consider wider historical background of the concepts and methodology mentioned below, and is written primarily for those approaching the topic for the first time. It also avoids complex explanatory comments or insightful footnotes on the citations from the sources. The given explanatory notes are prevalently etymological and/or lexicographical.

The introduction comprises the early periods of Macedonian linguistic history and presents a brief overall retrospective of the Macedonian language. The time-frame elaborated as a main theme of this article ranges from the beginning of the 2nd millennium BCE, and establishing of the kingdom of Macedon in 7th century BCE, until today. The interpretations given here are meant to enhance our understanding and appreciation of the common Macedonic language that was a communication medium of the ancient world. Most of the presented clues are focused strictly on the Macedonian aspects of the language in question disregarding the wider socio-political perspective.

All the dates and references to centuries are “BCE” and “AD”. Throughout this essay, Macedonia/Macedonians generally refer to the area of the Macedonian peninsula mainland north of Mount Olymp, south and east of the Mount Shar (lat. *Scardus*) and west of the Rhodope Mountains. Macedonian Peninsula refers to what is called “*Balkans*” as of the 19th century, occupying the part of southeastern Europe that lies south of the Danube and Sava rivers and forms a peninsula bounded by the Adriatic and Ionian seas in the west, the Aegean and Black seas in the east, and the Mediterranean Sea in the south.

Latinized/anglicized names are given in parenthesis, some names and technical terms are transliterated and these will be obvious when they appear. All terms and titles (e.g. Iliad/Ilion, Odyssey/Odi-sé, etc.) have been transliterated directly from their original ancient forms with as few changes as possible: thus *Macedonic* rather than *Slavic*, *Nashinski* rather than Latin *Nostratic*, etc.

The terminology and concepts that are modern inventions (like '*Hellenistic*' or '*Greek*') are altogether avoided. Such empirically wrong terms used by modern historiography were unknown to the ancient world and their continued use perpetuates misleading assumptions. Thus “*Interpretatio Graeca*” rather than “*Greek*”.

The modern-historiography 'privileged moments' are largely avoided too. For historians today one such a privileged moment (of places and monuments as '*clasical*') is '*Clasical Athens*', the Athens of the 5th and 4th centuries BCE. But when and why it is so regarded? Was '*Clasical Athens*' regarded as '*Clasical*' already in antiquity? By whom?

The definitions, current meanings and related concepts of the words in English are taken from the Oxford American Dictionary and Thesaurus (Mac OsX version 1.0.2 PowerPC) and/or Meriam-Webster online dictionary. For the words in Macedonian are used the online ENCYCLOPÆDIA MACEDONICA / MAKEDONSKA ENCIKLOPEDIJA Vol. 1 & 2, makedonski.info and Idividi online Macedonian dictionaries.

The sources that were used are listed in the References at the end of this essay.

Pre-Indo-European Mother tongue – "Nashinski" (*Nostratic*)

Nashinski (lat. *Nostratic*) is a reconstructed proto-language, generally proposed to have been spoken approximately 15,000 years ago and thought to be the common ancestor of certain language families. The adjective "*Nostratic*" derived from the Latin term *nostras/nostratus* – a 'fellow countrymen, our kin', and with the exactly same meaning can only be found in just one another plausible semantic paragon – in the Macedonian word "*Nashinski*"¹ - 'from our country/kin' i.e. 'one that speaks our idiom', which will be used here instead of the politically-biased Latin term.²



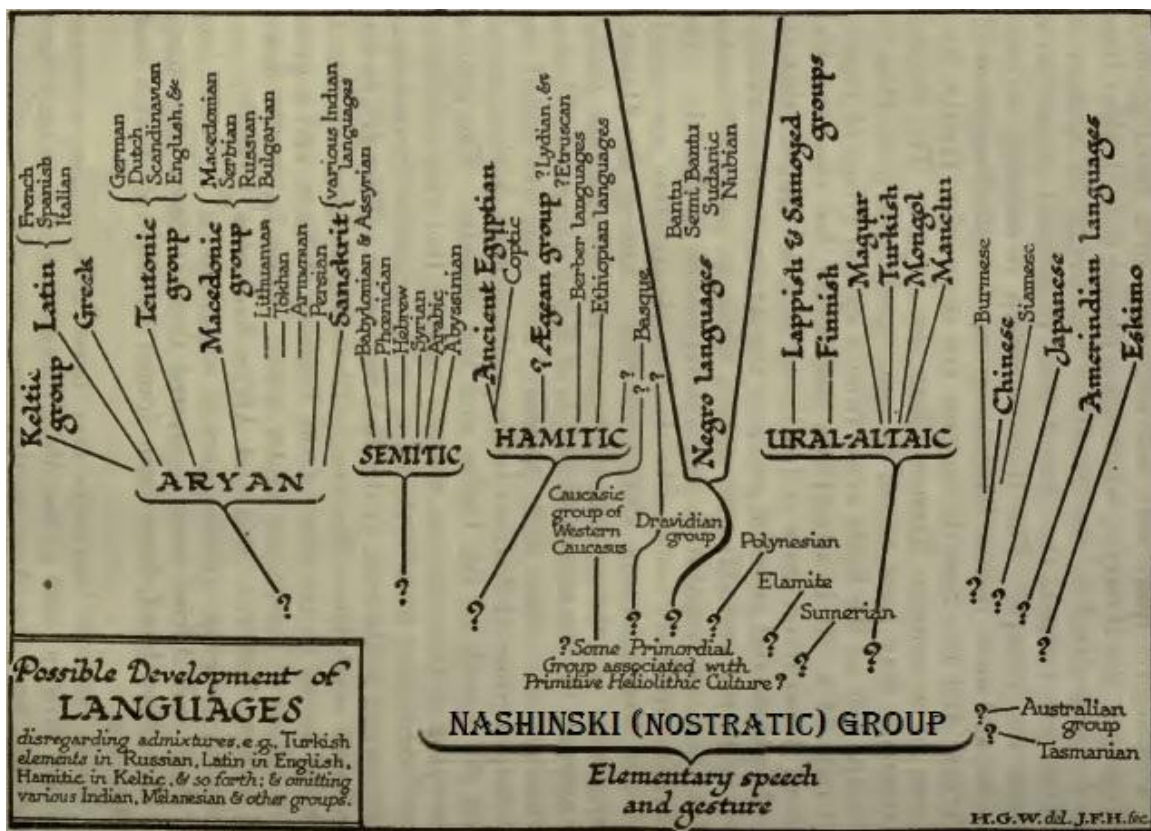
Above: **Glagolic letter "A" (also "1st" and/or number 1), it clearly resembles the 'she-1st one', i.e. the neolithic Great Mother Goddess, in her typical calm posture as the mistress of the house**

Originally proposed by Holger Pedersen in an article on Turkish phonology in 1903, the *Nashinski hypothesis* relates Indo-European languages to a number of other known families. In Pedersen's lifetime, the *Nashinski hypothesis* did not receive much attention, but after years of neglect it was resuscitated in the 1960's by two Russian scholars Vladislav M. Illyč-Svityč (1934-66), a specialist in Indo-European, Altaic and Kartvelian languages, and Aharon B. Dolgopolsky (b. 1930), an Indo-Europeanist and Hamito-Semitic. They expanded the proposal to include two additional language families: *Kartvelian* (a language family spoken in the southern Caucasus region, including languages like Georgian and Mingrelian) and *Dravidian* (a language family spoken in

¹[https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8;);
<http://www.makedonski.info/show/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B4>;
<https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enc2p/278778>

² German *nostratisch* won't be used here because it is just a corrupted version of the Latin word, and English language doesn't have similar word that can be used.

southern India, including Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam). Moreover, Illyč-Svityč prepared the first comparative dictionary of the hypothetical Proto-Nashinski language, the presumed common ancestral language of the Nostratic languages, which was published posthumously. Back in the 60's of the 20th century V. Illich-Svitych presented his valuable study on the origin of the languages, revealing again the uninterrupted continuity in the development of European people, languages and history, from the Paleolithic to the present. The hypothesis was proved and the necessary data for the analysis were sourced from the work of V. Illich-Svitych more than 40 years ago in his "Essay of Comparison of the 'Nashinski' (Lat. *Nostratic*) Languages", 1971. The Russian linguist analyzed and systematized similarities in word structure, grammar and vocabulary of the Nashinski (*Nostratic*) languages and gave a large volume of such matches between these languages in his book. He assumed that these similarities can be interpreted only within the theory postulating genetic relationship of these languages i.e. that they are monophyletic and belong to one super-family (phylum) of the Nashinski (*Nostratic*) languages.



The relationship between these language groups to each other and how they might be included under the Nashinski macro family umbrella still remains a matter of a long disputed debate. The assumption of Nashinski not only answers the age-old question of “what came before” but can also yield cogent solutions to language-particular problems in subgroups of Nashinski. But, due to the obvious enormity of the chronological aperture, which Nashinski tries to reconstruct, the mainstream academia still didn't reached a consensus about the theory entirely.

The work of V. M. Illyč-Svityč and A. B. Dolgopolsky has been continued by Vladimir

Dybo, Vitaly Shevoroshkin, and to some extent by Sergei Starostin (who also worked on another controversial macro-family proposal, the *Dené-Caucasian* hypothesis).

While Russian scholars worked on the Nashinski hypothesis, western linguist Joseph Greenberg and his colleagues put forward a similar, but not exactly the same proposal. They proposed what they called the *Eurasiatic* macro family, and included not only Indo-European, Altaic, Uralic and Eskimo-Aleut, but also Chukotko-Kamchatkan, and (with reservations) Nivkh. Note that Afroasiatic, Dravidian and Kartvelian languages are not included under the Eurasiatic proposal, even though Greenberg did not reject outright a relationship of Afroasiatic, Kartvelian or Dravidian to the other Eurasiatic languages, but he considered it to be a much more distant relationship. Thus, there is a certain overlap between the proposed Nashinski and Eurasiatic macro families. Given the significant overlap between the Eurasiatic and Nashinski proposals and the unclear evidence regarding Chukotko-Kamchatkan languages and Nivkh, it has also been proposed that Eurasiatic is in fact a branch of Nashinski.

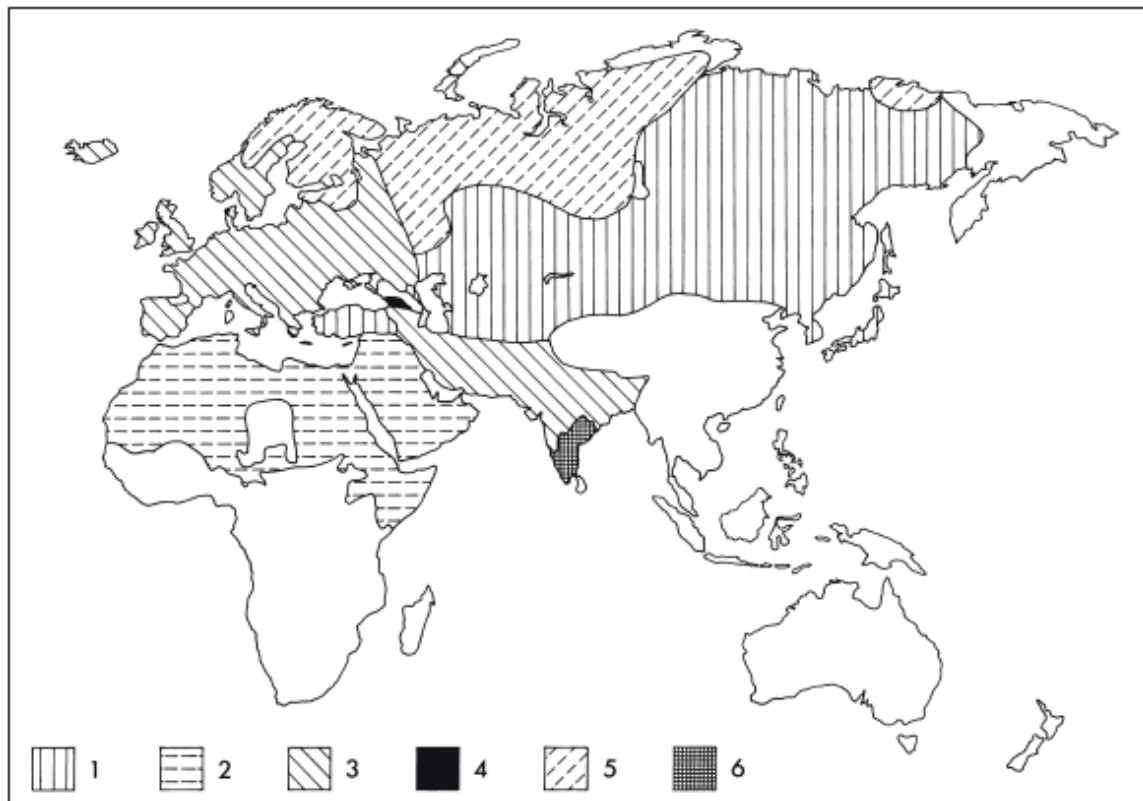


Figure 1. *The Nostratic macrofamily. The present-day distribution of the language groups within the Nostratic macrofamily. The constituent language families are: (1) Altaic; (2) Afroasiatic; (3) Indo-European; (4) South Caucasian (Kartvelian); (5) Uralic; (6) Dravidian. (After Renfrew & Nettle 1999, 6, fig. 1.)*

The kind of evidence in support of the Nashinski hypothesis is the established methodology of comparative reconstruction: which is compiling potential cognates and identifying sound correspondences. The list of proposed cognates includes PIE *b[h]or-, Proto-Afro-Asiatic *bar-, Proto-Uralic *pura, Proto-Dravidian *pur-, and Proto-

Altaic *bur- for 'to bore, to pierce'; PIE *mer-, Proto-Afro-Asiatic *mar-, Proto-Uralic *mur- and Proto-Altaic *muru- for 'to twist, to turn'; and other items (data from Bomhard 1996: 11-13). Note that all of these items in descendant proto-languages are themselves reconstructed.

This revolutionary work drew great attention not only on the science of languages but provoked inevitable historical revision and further affirmation of the agriculture/language dispersal hypothesis, first proposed for Indo-European (Renfrew 1987), which is now more widely applied and slowly but firmly replaces the conventional dubious and politically manipulated theories. Hence, more and more scientists are working in the same direction, applying the latest research results, presenting new and emerging evidence of what is already recognized and widely known as the "Paradigm of Paleolithic continuity". The 'Nashinski' (lat. Nostratic) hypothesis underlines that *"the language families are related in their origin, their grammar and their lexicon, and they all belong to a larger unit, of earlier origin – 'Nashinski' (lat. Nostratic) Macrofamily. The relationship between several of the principal language families of Europe, Asia and Africa implies a common origin for these families and their constituent languages, and presumably a Nashinski or Proto-Nashinski (i.e. Nostratic or Proto-Nostratic) homeland, occupied by the speakers of the notional ancestral language at a date well prior to the formation of the daughter families and their languages."*

Thus, the Nashinski (lat. 'Nostratic') large prehistoric language family (also called Macrofamily or Superfamily), established in the middle 60's of the last century by the Russian scientists V. Illich-Svitych, S.Starostin and A.Dolgopolsky. Includes a large number of indigenous language families of Eurasia, such as Indo-European, Uralo-Altaic and Caucasian languages. Also included are Afroasian languages originating from North Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East, as well the Dravidian languages of the Indian subcontinent (extended Elam-Dravidian, which connects India and Iran). The exact composition and structure of the families vary among different scientists. In the last analysis, however, the matter is a linguistic one, and it is by historical linguists that it must be judged.

That the widespread distributions over space of languages and of language families are likely to be amenable to historical explanation has been evident since the time of Sir William Jones (1786), and is widely accepted today (Nettle 1999; Dixon 1997). And the processes involved, which may include dispersals of population and other demographic effects, must in many cases go back before the time that written records are available, and therefore into prehistory. The very validity of the concept of 'macrofamily' has been challenged by many mainstream linguists (e.g. Campbell 1999; Dixon 1997; see also Renfrew 2000a), where it is Greenberg's concept of 'Amerind' (Greenberg 1987), which has come in for the strongest criticism, although his earlier classification of the languages of Africa (Greenberg 1963) was more positively received. However it has been systematically applied in other areas, not least by Starostin (2000).

Linguists who remain agnostic on the subject argue that this is an issue that can be neither proved nor disproved with the means available to historical/comparative linguistics. And here is why: for smaller language groupings that have been proven beyond any doubt, the proto-language is either known directly (as in the case of smaller families or branches of families, like Proto-Germanic, known as Old Norse, or Proto-Romance, known as Vulgar

Latin) or reconstructed on the basis of descendant languages (e.g., Proto-Indo-European). However, despite all the technical problems of connecting two such a chronologically different subjects, the most basic logic suggests that somewhere in the distant past there was the very beginning of the human ability to talk. But, no one will ever know at which degree these first primitive proto-languages were related and mutually intelligible.

Such was the research interest of the archaeologists and historians of culture as well as historical linguists, that the first Nashinski (lat. *Nostratic*) Dictionary was published under the aegis of an institute for archaeological research³, and a comprehensive two-volume set *Reconstructing Proto-Nashinski* has been published by another dedicated Nostraticist, Allan Bomhard. Especially important in this regard is the removal of the previous linguistic dogma, or "*Centum/Satem*" division of the Indo-European languages, which evidently suffered the lack of plausible methodology, creating a huge gray hole that stretched along the "Amber Road", cutting Europe in two.



Above: "The Amber Road" of Prehistoric Europe, around 6th millennium B.C.E.

³ Aharon Dolgopolsky, "Nostratic (Nashinski) Dictionary", 2006, published by McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. University of Cambridge, 2008.

Through this division, without any justifiable reason (except the assimilatory one), Macedonic languages were removed from all Western-European classifications. Or at least were renamed with newly-coined unrecognizable names. In order to understand what kind of petty and corrupt intentions we had to deal with so far, it is necessary to explain the basis of the previous "*Centum/Satem*" conventional linguistic division:

As a reference for this extremely corrupted and discriminatory division of European Languages, presented by the Western-European linguists in 1890, was unilaterally and exclusively taken only the Western Latin script. As comparable reference is not taken the only other known European script - Cyrillic alphabet, as would normally be expected, nor any far-east known script (Sanskrit, Vedic, Hindi), but the first letter of the word for "hundred" ("*Satem*") from the unknown and extinct "*Avestinian script*" found on the walls of an ancient temple in the desert of eastern Iran...

Why this unusual division and why so far in the East, or not rather the South for example (Africa and African languages)?

With this, who knows which by number spoof, again, through the familiar and retarded "East-West" division, the Macedonic languages and scripts (Glagolitic, Cyrillic) from Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe were deliberately "circumvented" (and classified as "*Satem*", or simply mimicked as "*Centum*" by impelling the Latin script),⁴ and suggestively distanced to Asia. In this way the Western imperialists virtually gained two distant-enough linguistic extremities – Western Europe and Far East, and the linguistic and living space between them was completely neglected as non-existent. With this linguistic division Western linguists seek to hide the Macedonic languages once again, ignore them, or even treat them as a distant "*Eastern languages*" in order to erase their presence and testimony from European history and to discard them as "*eastern*", thus "*non-European*".

German scholars needed 20 years to think up this linguistic garbage in order to invent a way to put a distance between the West-European and Eastern and Central-European Macedonic languages. The division of languages based on a single letter is even more staggering and amazing when one considers that the modern scripts and alphabets have at least 30 letters, but nevertheless is propagated with irrational and desperate perseverance. Despite the imposition of such an unbelievably fake and vulgar West-European "linguistic criteria" in such a crucial issue as the languages and scripts of whole peoples and nations - again was confirmed the oldie-but-goodie 19th century Western-imperialist policy, and has been artificially achieved Europe to be divided even linguistically. In an attempt to make disparity between Western and Eastern European languages, and in impossibility to enact such a division other than political one – fake differences between languages were invented and imposed, and new varieties of the languages were fabricated. The criminal idea and "reason" for making such a crazy division and discrimination even among languages, linguists do not even try to explain! Their excuse is by renowned institutional-ignorant paragraph – "that's official science", and the final result sound something like this:

⁴ For example - "L'Évangile de Reims" or "Texte du Sacre", the holy book on which the French kings swear in Reims, was written in Glagolitic and Cyrillic script and Macedonic language.

- Eastern and Central European languages, where the Cyrillic "C" is pronounced like the Latin "S", while in the forcibly imposed Central-European Latin scripts (Croatian, Czech, Polish, Slovenian, etc.) "C" is pronounced like "ts" (Tsiolkovsky, tsigarette);
- Western languages, where in the forcibly imposed Western Europe Latin scripts there is no letter for "ts" (or "tz") sound, but "C" could be pronounced as "K": Computer, Coffee; "S": Cinema, Century; as "Ch": Ciao, Chain; as "Sh": Champagne, Chopin; etc.

But, according to Western linguists and the very rules of this irrational and incomprehensible division, and according to the speech and spelling rules of the Latin scripts and alphabet – the word "*Centum*" should've sound hard, as "Chentum" or "Kentum". Even this is not so, and the Western "*Centum*" still sound as with "S" - "Sentum". And even if we accept the abnormal division of languages based on only one letter, which by itself is utterly absurd and insane, this is even more absurd since such a division does not take into account grammatical and semantic rules of languages, their development, origin, or, even less their mutual connection or comparison.

Despite this extremely absurd illogicality and stunning lack of any methodology, "*Centum/Satem*" division of the Indo-European Languages is persistently promoted by the Western centers of power, and without objection blindly accepted by the Eastern puppet-centers without power. No matter how difficult it is to believe that such things are possible even today in the 21st century, it is obvious the controversial background of this Western-European criminal idea for deleting the origin of languages. The linguistic division based on only one letter - prevents the real research and comparing the contrasts and connections between different languages, and ignores their evolution or development across the time and space. Actually, their common history and origin was "deleted", with further explanations through the even more unbelievable "Proto-Indo-European" (PIE) language offered by Western linguists, whose various arbitrary interpretations are entering the field of magic and paranormal.

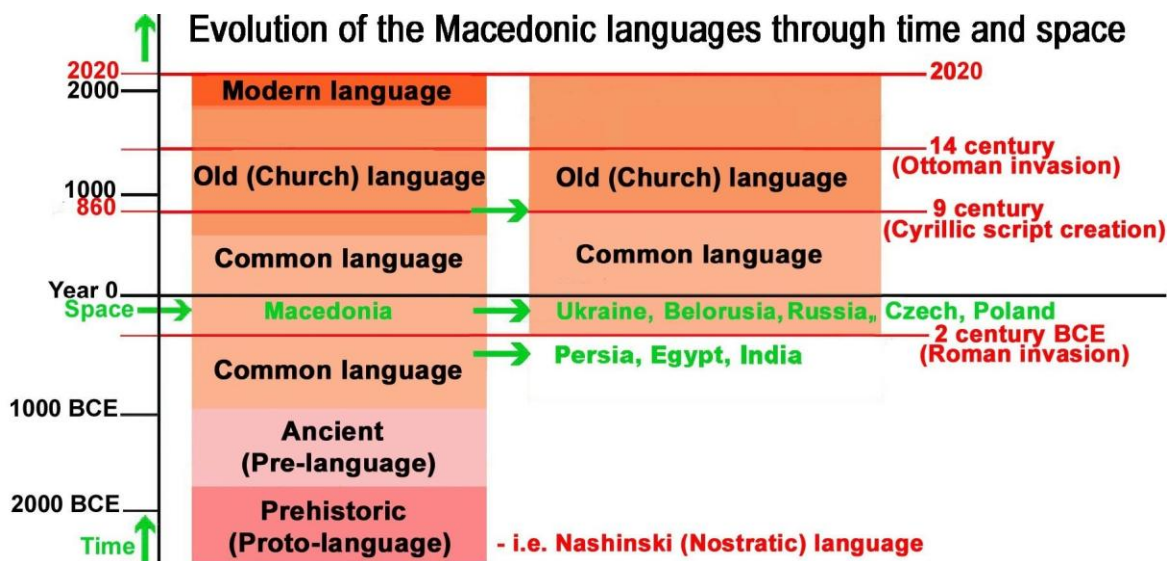
So, the situation in the 21st century is still as described by Sir Henry Stuart Jones in 1925. In explaining why the new edition of the highly pointed Lexicon by Liddell & Scott contains little or no information about the meaning of the words, he wrote: "*Speculations of the etymologists are rarely free from the (political) conditions of the comparative Etymology (...) and lead to tacitly approving a lot of junk but little solid construction.*" This "tacitly approved" irrational and unclear modern etymology was indicated by the famous linguist and lexicographer W.W.Skeat, who warned back in 1891: "*It is clear that linguists who rely exclusively on the Indo-European component found themselves in a stalemate. All they can do is try to explain to us why the lexicon can not be explained.*"

But, what else could've we expect from a modern marauder Europe with only 2-3 centuries staged fake history and identity. In the present era of neo-imperialistic conflicts and current economic "third world war" which is being conducted in Europe and beyond – the "*Indo-European*" languages were even to be renamed with the latest neologism in "*Indo-German*"!

Instead of this abnormal situation, today's science of languages, or "Comparative Linguistics", proposes acclaimed contemporary model called '*Nostratic*' in Latin (or

'Nashinski' in Macedonic languages), which covers all language families, consisting of: Indo-European, Afro-Asian, Uralic and Dravidian languages, Altaic languages and the family of the indigenous Caucasian languages, etc. Central-peripheral Nashinski (lat. 'Nostratic') model suggested by Ilich-Svitych, Dolgopolski, Pedersen, and supplemented by Diakonov, Greenberg, Renfrew, Haarman, Viik, Alinei, and many others it is not "inventing the hot water", but rather a return to the true evolution-picture of Eurasian languages and peoples. Nashinski (lat. *Nostratic*) theory is the most-argued of many currently controversial theories and linguistic classifications. It remains the best explanation of all the solutions presented so far belonging to the languages of Eurasia and Africa.

What is of great importance, considering the invented adjective "*Slavic*", Dolgopolsky in his Nashinski (lat. *Nostratic*) Dictionary firmly reported, with comparative examples – the inexistence of "*Proto-Slavic*" language, thus confirming the falsity of the whole "*Slavic*" fable construction.⁵



Above: **Graphic diagram of Macedonian and Macedonic languages diffusion through time and space**

⁵ Aharon Dolgopolsky, "Nostratic (Nashinski) Dictionary", p. 35.

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VIDEO: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0phq7litTc>